Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 9, line 11, and ending at page 9, line 23, with the following rewritten paragraphs:

--~~Fig. 12 [reserved]~~

Fig. 12 ~~13~~ illustrates use of a background picture according to the invention; the user may through the use of host methods set each one of the multilayered desktops 'A' to have its own background picture or image 'B' and 'C'.

Fig. 13 ~~14~~ illustrates desktop scrolling according to the invention; through the use of events the expanded desktop 'A' may be scrolled in all directions, which causes the visible area under the browser 'B' to scroll.

Fig. 14 ~~15~~ illustrates desktop sizing according to the invention; the height and width of the desktop 'A' can be expanded 'B' to be many times the size of the visible space exposed to the user by the browser window 'C'.

Figs. 15 and 16 ~~16a and 16b~~ illustrate desktop switching according to the invention; the desktop that is currently the top desktop (Fig. 15 ~~16a~~) 'B' of the layered desktops may be switched so that a desktop lower in the stack 'A' becomes the top most desktop and therefore the current and visible one (Fig. 16 ~~16b~~).--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--A *Theme* is a collection of user specified colors and layout which in this invention includes the desktop image and the frame properties. *Background Image* is any type image file whether static or in motion. *Number of Desktops is* the number of layered desktops. They are created stacked on top of each other. *Desktop Names* are the names of each individual desktop. *Desktop Size* Is the virtual size of the desktop. This can be many times the size of the area visible through the browser window. A *Frame* is a

run time container it has in-built graphical properties and behavior for displaying and manipulating the content. [[.]]*Frame Controls* are controls that provide specific frame functions that relate to the workspace and the client content. *Frame Types* (Fig. 12 ~~13~~) are frames that have differing properties and behavior. *Special Frames* are frames that do not exist within the desktop layers but always on top of all desktops and are not visually affected by a desktop change. They also do not scroll as the desktop is scrolled but rather keep their position relative to the browser window. *Normal Frames* are Frames that exist within the desktop layers and can be moved from one desktop to another and are fixed to a desktop position while the desktop is scrolled. *System Form* is a Form that will receive special workspace system messages. *Client Operating System* is the operating system type that the browser is running on such as but not limited to Macintosh, Windows, Linux and Unix. *Events* are events that are initiated by a user of the workspace via the use of a mouse and/or keyboard and/or events that are initiated by a local or remote application or application component process or user.—

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 72, line 4, and ending at page 72, line 25, with the following rewritten paragraphs:

--In Fig. 13 ~~14~~ the desktop may be scrolled. In this embodiment this is demonstrated by using graphical Sliders (Fig. 9 **322,323**) contained in the Pan Manager form (Fig. 9). A user may click on the Slider (Fig. 9 **323**) that is used to generate the scrolling events – and by holding the right button mouse down can drag the Slider (Fig. 9 **322**) left or right or up and down (Fig. 9 **323**). The current desktop (Fig. 13 ~~14~~ A) will scroll according to the sliders (Fig. 9 322, **323**) motion causing the visible desktop space under the browser window (Fig. 13 ~~14~~ B) to change. In other embodiments other types of controls may be used to provide multidirectional panning.

In Fig. 14 ~~15~~ the desktop size may be changed. It may be expanded from being the same size (Fig. 14 ~~15~~ A) or smaller than the area exposed by the browser window (Fig. 14 ~~15~~ C). In this embodiment

this is demonstrated by the user using the radio buttons (Fig. 9 **321**) contained in the Pan Manager (Fig. 9). A user can click on the preferred desktop size (Fig. 9 **321**) using the mouse and the current desktop will expand or contract to the size specified (Fig. 9 **321**). This may be much larger or smaller than the desktop area visible through browser window (Fig. 14 ~~15~~ B). In other embodiments the desktops may be tiled allowing multiple tiled layered desktops.

In Figs. 15 and 16 the visible desktop, i.e., the current visible desktop, may be changed. In this embodiment this is demonstrated by the user providing the required data, the desktop name, by selecting a tree list node from the tree list (Fig. 7 **309**) contained in the Navigation Bar (Fig. 7). The user may click on a desktop node (Fig. 7 **309**) within the tree list (Fig. 7 **305**). This event will switch the current desktop to the selected desktop number or name represented by the node text or icon as in (Fig. 7 **305**). In other embodiments the desktops may individually be made visible or invisible.--